

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

7/752
.1

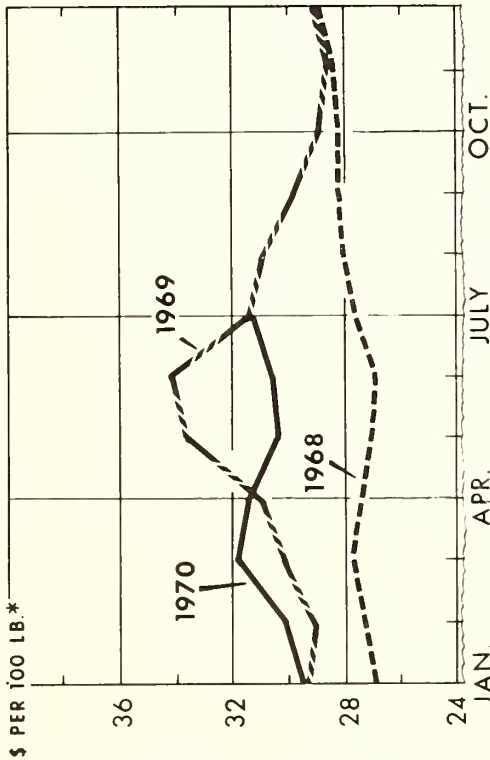
LMS 174

AUG. 1970

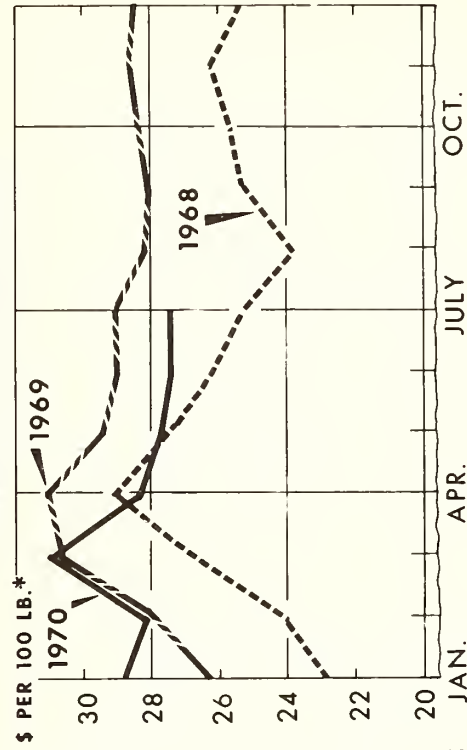
LIVESTOCK AND MEAT Situation



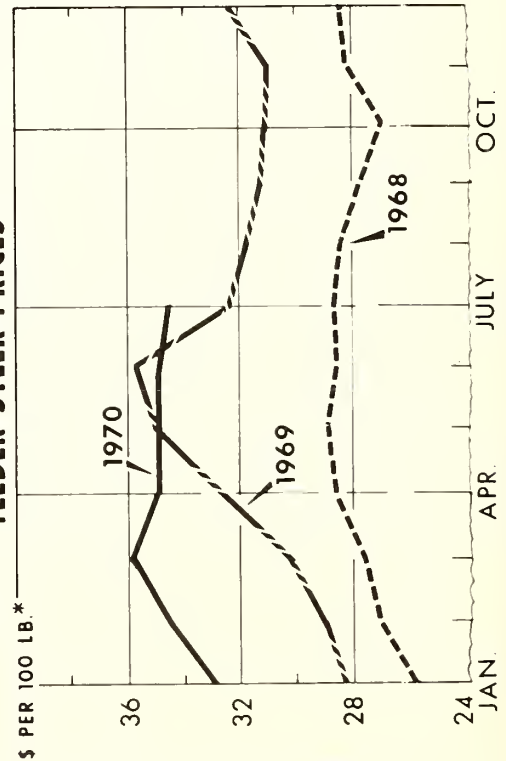
SLAUGHTER STEER PRICES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 1088-70 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

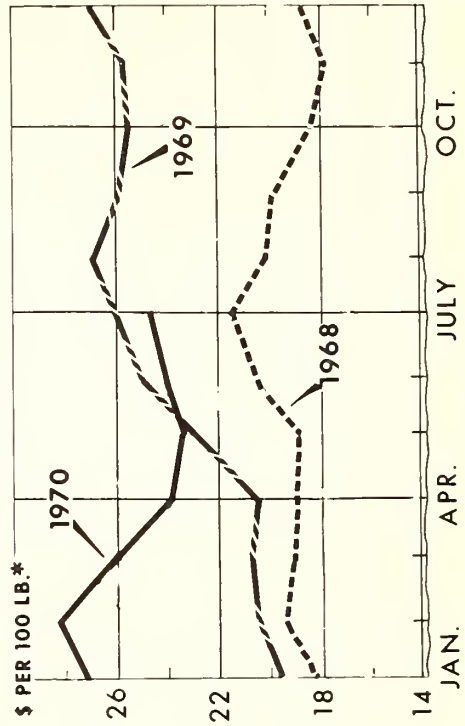
SLAUGHTER LAMB PRICES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3758-70 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FEEDER STEER PRICES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5548-70 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

HOG PRICES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 4218-70 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	3
Situation and Outlook	
Cattle	4
Hogs	11
Sheep and Lambs	17
Foreign Trade In Meats	20
1969 Cash Receipts from Meat Animals .	22
Meat Consumption	22
List of Tables	30

* * * * *

Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
August 3, 1970

Principal contributors:

Donald Seaborg

John T. Larsen

George R. Rockwell

Economic and Statistical
Analysis Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

SUMMARY

Hog prices this fall will decline and be substantially below a year earlier. But prices of other classes of livestock should be near or above 1969 levels. Substantial increases in pork output and continued large fed beef production will more than offset further declines in output of nonfed beef, veal and lamb, lifting total red meat output.

Fed cattle marketings rose 6 percent from a year earlier in the first half, with most of the increase coming in the second quarter. But beef production was up only 4 percent due to a further decline in nonfed marketings.

Prices of Choice steers at Chicago advanced into March this year, then declined about \$1.50 to around \$30 per 100 pounds in May. They have recovered some and in late July averaged near \$31.40.

Producers plan for summer shipments of fed cattle to be about the same as in the spring but 3 percent more than a year earlier. Most of the increase is expected to come from Western feedlots where cattle feeders plan to up shipments 7 percent. Third quarter prices are expected to continue steady to strong and average above July-September's \$30.75 (Choice steers at Chicago).

Fall marketings of fed cattle may be about the same as or a little larger than a year earlier even though on July 1 there were slightly fewer cattle on feed in weight groups that usually furnish over half of fall slaughter supplies. Larger summer placements, that would be marketed for slaughter in the fall, could more than offset the reduced number of lightweight cattle on feed at midyear.

Prices of fed cattle may weaken some in the fall as fed cattle supplies continue large and nonfed beef output rises seasonally. Also, a substantial gain in hog slaughter will increase the supply of red meat over summer and year-earlier levels. However, continued strong consumer demand for meat will help minimize price weakness for cattle.

More pork is in prospect for the fall and winter. Higher hog prices and favorable feeding ratios in 1969 encouraged hog producers to increase production. Producers reported a 12 percent increase in the spring pig crop and on June 1 they planned an increase of 17 percent in fall farrowings.

Hog slaughter will be up moderately this summer and probably substantially in the fall. On June 1 there were 4 percent more hogs in weight groups that provide the bulk of the summer slaughter supply and 12 percent more that usually reach market weight in the fall.

Hog prices this summer have been running below last summer's \$26.30 per 100 pounds for barrows and gilts at 7 markets. In late July barrows and gilts were selling near \$25, about \$1 under a year ago. Hog prices will decline in the fall as slaughter increases seasonally. Prices likely will run considerably below the October-December 1969 average of \$26.10.

The 17-percent planned increase in farrowings for June-November will supply the bulk of slaughter supplies next winter and spring. Thus, first half 1971 hog slaughter will expand substantially. However, reports of the big intended increase and its implications for lower prices may cause producers to temper the expansion.

Lamb slaughter rose unexpectedly above year-earlier levels in the spring and prices declined more than \$5 per 100 pounds. Choice lambs at San Angelo in late July averaged \$27, down \$2 from a year earlier and \$4.75 below the late winter highs. The spring downturn reflected slaughter increases and lower prices for other classes of meat animals. In the second half, lamb slaughter is expected to drop below year-earlier levels and prices will likely average near 1969 prices.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

CATTLE

Fed cattle marketings in the second half of 1970 are expected to continue larger than in 1969 but gains over a year earlier will be smaller than the 6 percent increase in the first half. There were 2 percent more cattle on feed on July 1 than on that date last year. In the Corn Belt feedlot inventories were 1 percent larger but the number on feed in Western lots was up 3 percent from a year earlier.

Cattle feeders plan to ship about 3 percent more cattle during July-September than they did last summer. This would be about the same number as in April-June 1970. Western feeders plan to move 7 percent more finished cattle than in July-September last year. Corn Belt feeders expect to ship only 1 percent more. This would be similar to the spring pattern when marketings in the West were up 9 percent and Corn Belt movement was up 5 percent.

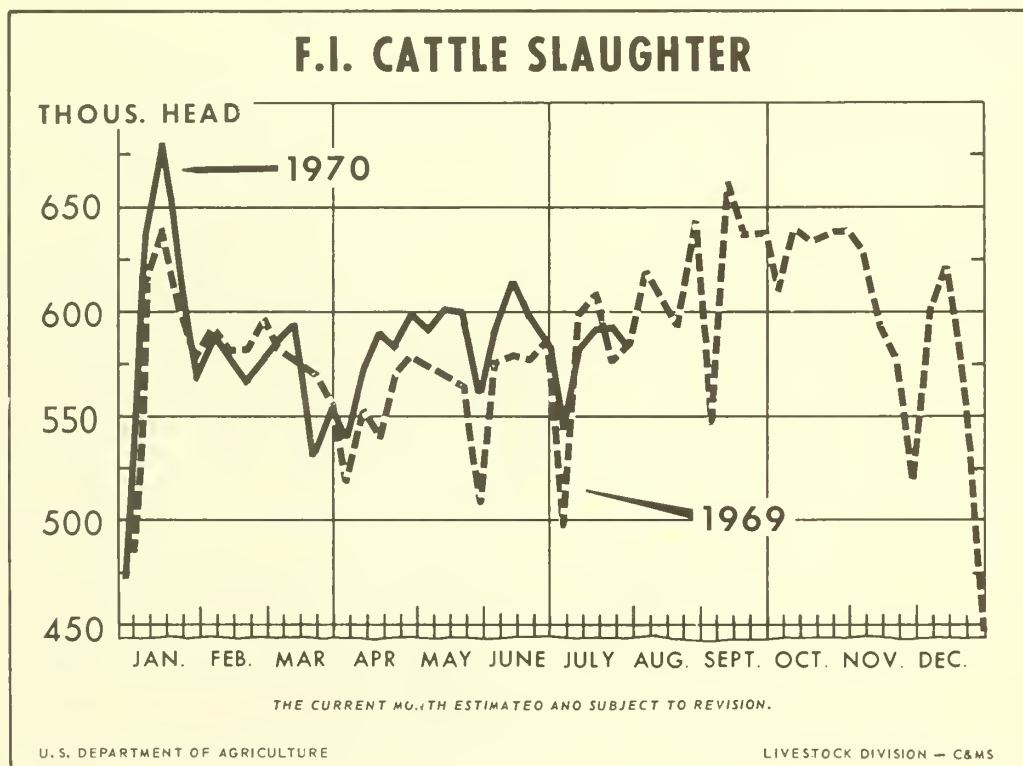
Fed Cattle Prices Holding Up

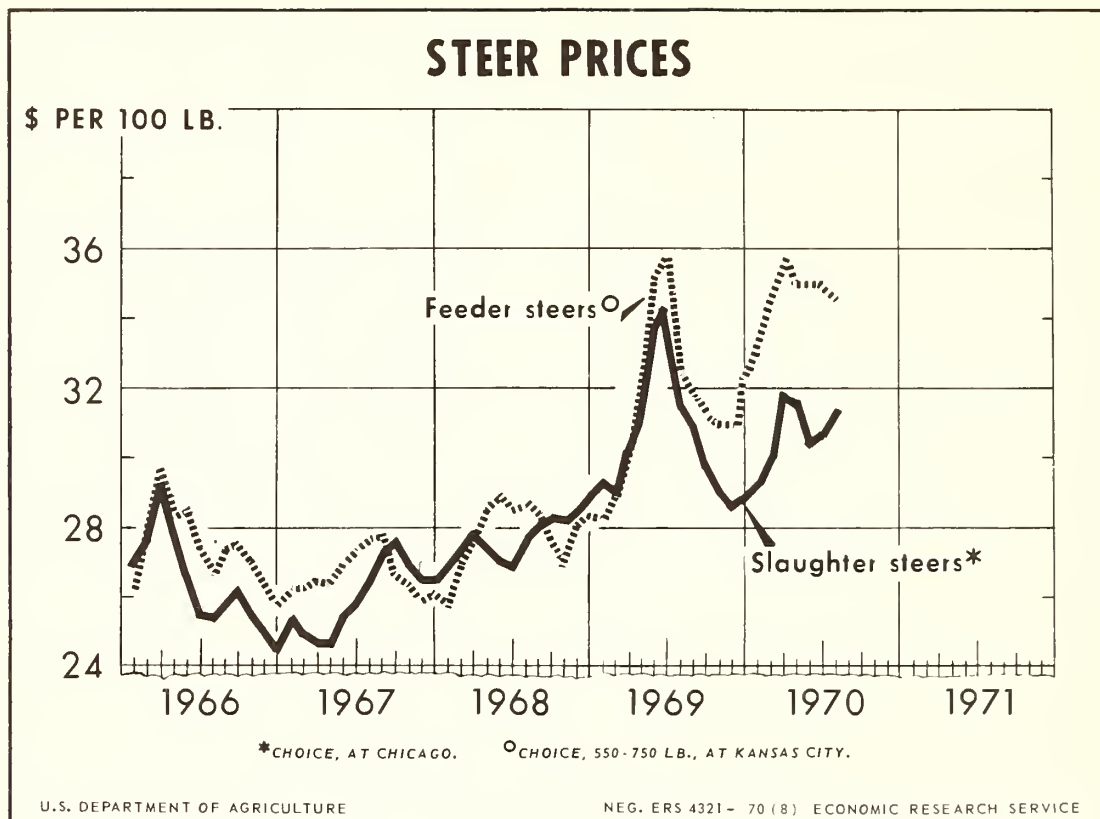
Fed cattle prices rose sharply in the winter, from \$29 in early January to over \$32 in March, then declined to around \$30 by late May. This drop was in contrast to a \$5 rise during March-May last year. Since May, prices have been generally strong. Choice steers at Chicago averaged \$31.40 in late July, \$1.60 above a year earlier. This summer's rise is in contrast to a \$5 decline during this period last year.

Prices are expected to continue firm the rest of the summer and remain above a year earlier when Choice steers at Chicago averaged \$30.75 per 100 pounds. Continued strong demand for beef together with a relatively small increase in production will help maintain fed cattle prices this summer. But increasing hog slaughter from a larger spring pig crop will have some dampening effect in late summer and fall.

Table 1.--Number of cattle and calves on feed July 1, by regions, and percent change from previous year, 1965 to date

Year	North Central States			Texas	Other	Total
	East	West	Total	and	Western	
	North Central	North Central		Okla- homa	States	
	<u>1,000 head</u>					
1965	1,248	3,746	4,994	439	2,190	7,605
1966	1,323	4,200	5,523	635	2,357	8,515
Percent change from 1965	+6.0	+12.1	+10.6	+44.6	+7.6	
1967	1,320	4,190	5,510	695	2,249	8,454
Percent change from 1966	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	+9.4	-4.6	
1968	1,340	4,412	5,752	871	2,395	9,018
Percent change from 1967	+1.5	+4.4	+5.3	+25.3	+6.5	
1969	1,352	4,791	6,143	1,394	2,858	10,395
Percent change from 1968	+0.9	+6.8	+8.6	+60.0	+19.3	
1970	1,370	4,849	6,219	1,570	2,807	10,596
Percent change from 1969	+1.3	+1.2	+1.2	+12.6	-1.8	





Steer prices at Chicago, 1968-70

Month	Choice steers		
	1968	1969	1970
	<u>Dollars per 100 pounds</u>		
January	26.87	29.23	29.31
February	27.34	29.11	30.26
March	27.75	30.19	31.93
April	27.49	30.98	31.56
May	27.16	33.85	30.39
June	26.89	34.22	30.62
July	27.65	31.49	31.39
August	28.01	30.94	
September	28.20	29.75	
October	28.21	29.02	
November	28.46	28.66	
December	28.88	28.89	
Average	27.74	30.42	

Fall Prices May Soften

Fall marketings of fed cattle may be about the same as or only a little larger than a year earlier. On July 1 there were slightly fewer cattle on feed in weight groups that usually reach slaughter weight in the fall. Steers weighing under 900 pounds and heifers weighing under 700 pounds were down 1 percent. These lighter cattle on feed at midyear usually provide about 60 percent of fall slaughter supplies. Most of the rest comes from summer placements and from heavy cattle put on feed in early fall. Summer and fall placements are expected to be moderately larger than last year. An increase in summer placements would enlarge fall shipments of finished cattle and could more than offset the reduced number of lighter weight cattle in feedlots on July 1.

Fed cattle prices in October-December may weaken, but they are expected to run above a year ago when Choice steers at Chicago aver-

aged \$28.85 per 100 pounds. Although consumer demand is expected to continue strong, an anticipated substantial rise in pork output and seasonally rising nonfed cattle slaughter will bring downward pressure on fed cattle prices. However, little change in fed beef output and smaller supplies of nonfed beef compared with last year will be a price strengthening factor in the price situation in the fall cattle market.

Fed Cattle Weights Still Up

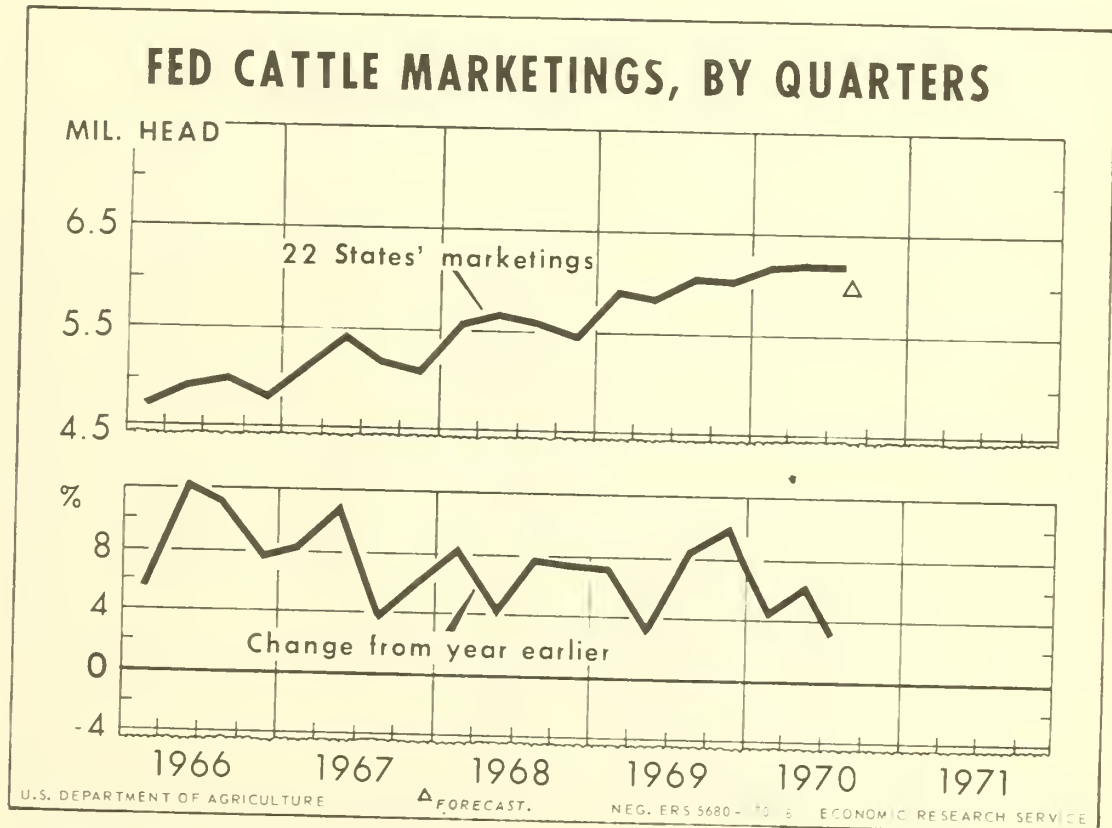
Market weights of fed cattle are still running heavier than a year earlier. But the margin over last year at 7 markets is around 10-15 pounds, in contrast to 30-40 pounds in the early spring. Such shifts in average weights often change in response to price levels, price trends and price outlook.

For example, during the first half of 1969 the fed cattle market showed a vigorous \$5 rise from January through May. Cattle were

moved quickly through the feedlot to catch the rising market and weights were the lightest in recent years. As the sharp price downturn that started in June 1969 continued into the summer, slaughter weights rose above year-earlier levels. Feeders began to hold cattle, hoping for some market recovery. But prices continued weak until early this year. Heavy market weights added to the downward price pressure for most of the past year.

The recent Cattle and Calves on Feed Report shows a reduced backlog of heavy steers. Feeders are now in a more favorable position for the summer and fall market than they were a year ago. Supplies of fed cattle will not be substantially larger than last year in the months ahead and the chances of keeping a firm market will be further improved if cattle are moved as soon as they reach the desired degree of finish.

Slaughterers paid a small premium of about 25 cents for heavy cattle in 1969 (900-1,100 pound Choice steers \$30.44 and 1,100-



1,300 pounds \$30.66). However, during the first half of 1970, heavier cattle were discounted slightly. If market weights drop back below last year in the months ahead, small premiums may again be realized on heavy cattle.

Fed cattle weights are expected to drop to year-earlier levels in the summer and perhaps average below in the fall. Steady to strong prices this summer will be an incentive for feeders to ship cattle as they reach grade. Likewise, lighter weights will help lift the market by reducing the total tonnage of beef. A softer market in the fall may cause some feeders to begin holding cattle again. But if they resist such holding action, any price decline will be lessened.

This means larger numbers of cattle can and likely will be placed on feed during the balance of the year. If this is the case, marketings in the first half of 1971 would also show large gains.

Good demand and generally favorable feed conditions have held prices of feeder cattle near year-earlier levels this spring and summer. Choice steers at Kansas City, 550-750 pounds, in late July were bringing about \$33.50, \$2.50 above a year ago but \$1.50 below the midyear high. Some seasonal decline in feeder prices is expected in the coming months but they are likely to remain above prices a year earlier if feed supplies hold up reasonably well.

Average liveweight of Choice steers at 8 markets

Month	1969	1970
	Pounds	
January	1,130	1,147
February	1,120	1,150
March	1,113	1,157
April	1,122	1,155
May	1,121	1,156
June	1,130	1,150
July	1,114	
August	1,105	
September	1,100	
October	1,112	
November	1,126	
December	1,136	
Year	1,120	

Feeder Cattle Supply Continues Larger

At midyear the increase in feeder supplies over a year earlier was larger than on January 1. The January 1 inventory included nearly a million more young animals available for feedlot finishing than a year earlier. During the first half of 1970, sharply reduced calf slaughter and larger imports of feeder cattle more than offset a slight increase in placements and a moderate increase in steer and heifer slaughter. Thus, at midyear there were more than a million head more potential feeder cattle on farms and ranches than on July 1, 1969.

Current fed cattle prices and feeder cattle prices 5 months earlier

Year	Fed Cattle 1/	Feeder Cattle 2/	Margin
	Dollars per 100 pounds		
1969			
January	29.12	28.40	+ .72
February	29.26	27.74	+1.52
March	30.38	27.09	+3.29
April	31.11	28.11	+3.00
May	33.68	28.42	+5.26
June	34.07	28.30	+5.77
July	31.54	29.04	+2.50
August	30.60	30.34	+ .26
September	29.33	32.64	-3.31
October	28.79	35.18	-6.39
November	28.47	35.74	-7.27
December	28.88	32.46	-3.58
1970			
January	29.60	31.76	-2.16
February	30.61	31.29	-.68
March	31.86	31.15	+.71
April	31.48	31.12	+.36
May	30.52	32.38	-1.86
June	30.77	32.83	-2.06
July	31.37	34.54	-3.07
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

1/ Choice steers at Chicago, 900-1,100 pounds.

2/ Choice steers at Kansas City, 550-750 pounds.

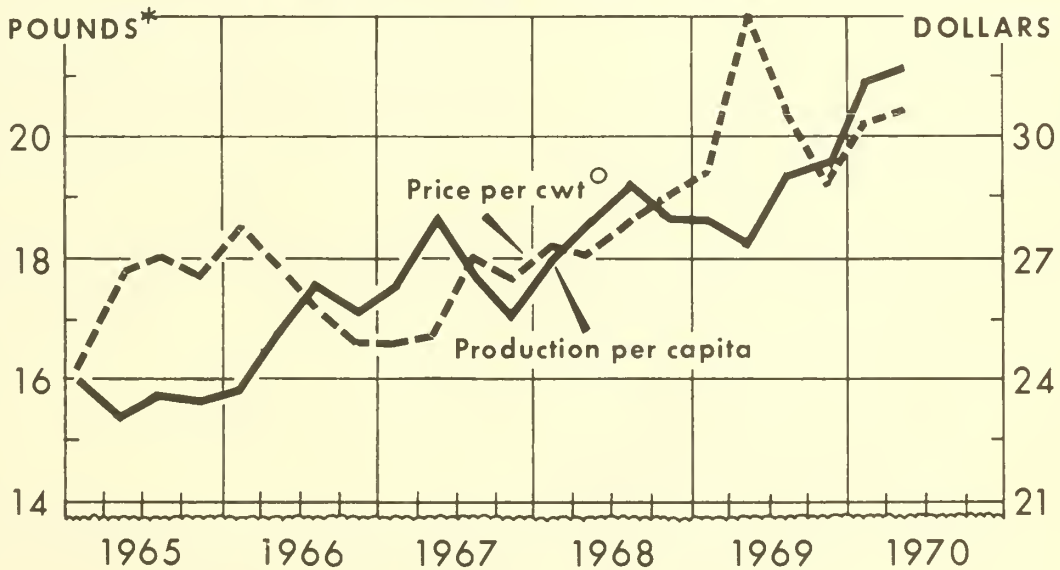
The feeder cattle market has been unusually strong compared with the fed market for the past year. Despite larger feeder cattle supplies, strong demand by feedlots is expected to maintain feeder prices near or above last year through the balance of 1970. Barring dry weather and feed deterioration, feeder prices will average above the fed cattle market in the coming months.

Cattle feeders will continue working against a negative price margin for the balance of 1970. That is, prices received for finished cattle will generally be lower than the price paid for them as feeders. For example, a rough comparison between feeder cattle and fed cattle prices shows that prices of Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago at \$31.40 in late July cost about \$35 in late February when they were purchased as feeder cattle. This type of situation will continue for the next several months but the margin will vary.

Feeder cattle prices at Kansas City, 1969-70

Month	Choice feeder steers 550-750 lb.		Choice feeder steer calves	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Dollars per 100 pounds			
January	28.30	32.83	31.15	36.82
February	29.04	34.44	32.26	38.55
March	30.34	35.85	34.39	39.74
April	32.64	35.01	36.74	39.40
May	35.18	35.00	38.26	40.61
June	35.74	34.92	38.62	41.48
July	32.46	34.54	35.79	41.24
August	31.76		35.66	
September	31.29		35.91	
October	31.15		35.77	
November	31.12		35.21	
December	32.38		35.60	
Average	31.78		35.45	

STEER AND HEIFER BEEF PRODUCTION AND PRICES, BY QUARTERS



* FEDERALLY INSPECTED, CARCASS WEIGHT.

O CHOICE STEERS AT CHICAGO.

Calf Crop Up, Calf Slaughter Down

The calf crop this year is expected to total 46 million head, up 2 percent from 1969. The estimated number of beef calves born was up 931,000 head (3 percent), more than offsetting a 172,000 head decline (1 percent) in the dairy calf crop. The supply of calves on farms will be up again on January 1 next year.

Calf slaughter was 17 percent smaller in January-June 1970 than a year earlier, reflecting the continued reduction in the dairy calf crop as well as very strong demand for feeder cattle. In the second half, calf slaughter likely will remain considerably smaller than a year ago.

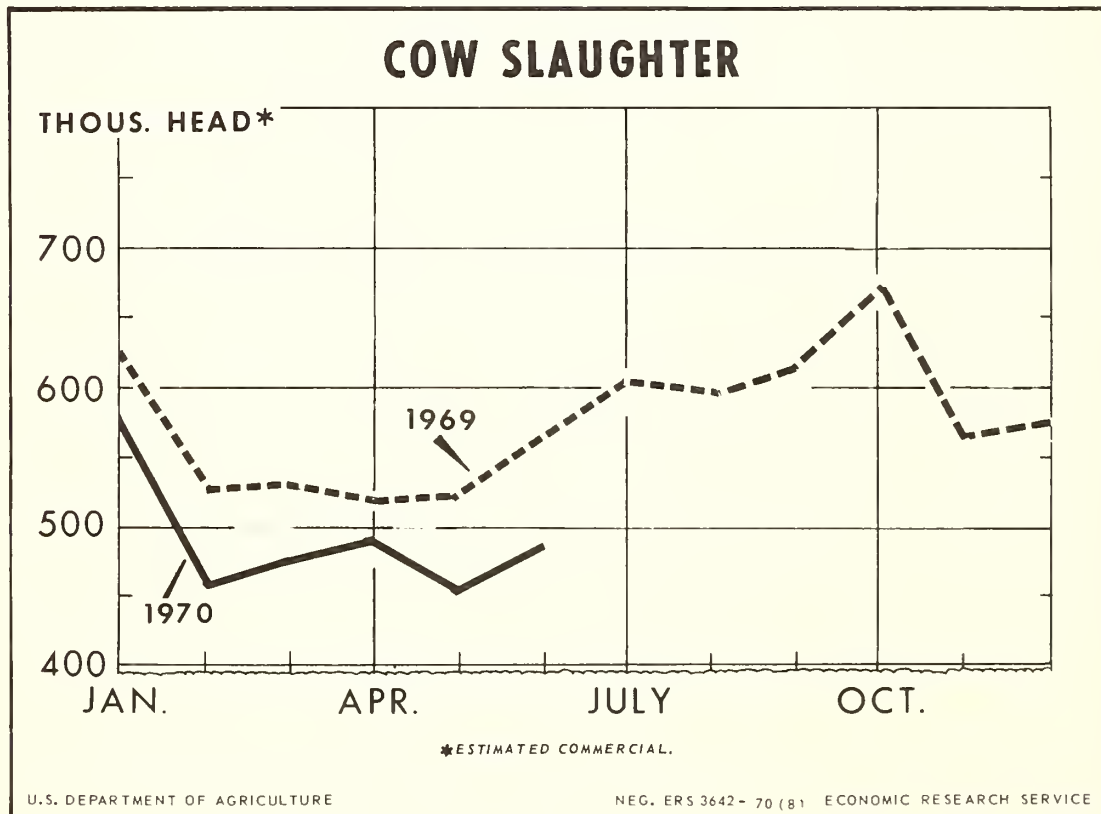
Cow Slaughter Down

January-June cow slaughter (estimated commercial) was about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Cow slaughter in the second half is expected to continue down but by a smaller margin than in January-June. Slaughter will rise seasonally in the fall.

Utility cow prices at Chicago, 1968-70

Month	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970
	:	:	:
	Dollars per 100 pounds		
	:	:	:
January	: 16.35	18.20	21.36
February	: 17.98	19.02	22.39
March	: 19.09	20.43	23.42
April	: 19.88	20.70	23.41
May	: 19.58	21.73	23.45
June	: 19.61	22.15	23.28
July	: 18.88	21.86	22.16
August	: 19.04	21.18	
September	: 18.49	20.82	
October	: 18.13	20.02	
November	: 16.98	19.37	
December	: 17.36	20.34	
	:	:	:
Average	: 18.45	20.48	

Prices of Utility cows at Chicago during the first half averaged \$22.90, about \$2.50 higher than a year ago and the highest for this period



since 1951. Utility cow prices were running about \$21.50 in late July, down \$2.25 from their April peak and about the same as a year ago.

With continued large imports of beef, domestic cow beef production running nearer a year ago, and substantially larger pork output, cow prices this fall are expected to average near last July-December's \$20.60. Consumer demand for meat is expected to continue strong and help maintain cow prices this fall as supplies increase seasonally.

Cattle Inventory To Rise Again

There were 112.3 million cattle and calves on farms and ranches on January 1, 1970--up 2.4 million head or 2 percent from the previous January 1. Another increase is expected during 1970. The calf crop this year is estimated at 46.0 million head, up 759,000 from a year ago. Imports of feeder cattle probably will be larger than in 1969 and cattle and calf slaughter combined may be about the same. Thus, additions will more than offset slaughter and death losses.

Higher feeder cattle prices in recent years reflecting strong consumer demand for beef have encouraged cattlemen to expand breeding herds. Only 5 years ago there were 34.2 million beef cows on farms and ranches. But by the beginning of this year, beef cow numbers had risen to 37.4 million head--an increase of 9 percent in only 5 years. Some further increase is likely this year, thus continuing to expand the country's potential to produce beef.

Expansion of the beef herd and gradually increasing beef output are expected during the next several years. Any interruptions likely will be temporary.

HOGS

More Slaughter Hogs, Prices Lower

The hog supply situation is changing during 1970 because of a turnaround in the number of sows farrowing in the first half of 1970. Hog producers were encouraged to step up pig output because hog prices--quite high in relation

to corn prices--rose in 1969 as pork supplies dwindled. The 1970 spring pig crop was up 12 percent, and a 17 percent increase has been indicated for the fall farrowing season.

Hog slaughter in the second half of 1969 dropped substantially below a year earlier, and through last winter continued much reduced. By the spring of this year, slaughter was running just a little under the spring of 1969. Moderate increases in hog slaughter are in prospect for this summer, with gains over 1969 picking up in late summer. Slaughter this fall is expected to expand substantially and prices will decline.

Summer Slaughter Up Moderately

Hog slaughter this summer is expected to run moderately larger than a year earlier because there were 4 percent more hogs on farms on June 1 in weight groups which typically supply most of the summer slaughter. However, in July, weekly slaughter under Federal inspection was about the same as a year earlier.

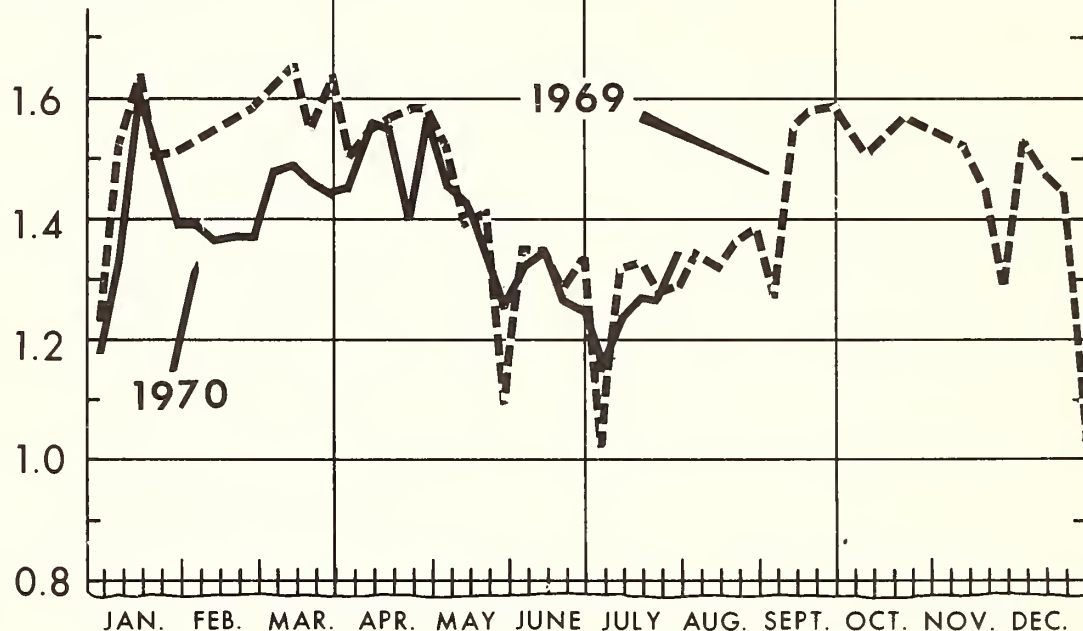
Hog slaughter is expected to exceed year-earlier rates by a wide margin this fall, since lighter weight hogs on June 1, which will reach slaughter finish in the fall, were up about 12 percent.

Hog slaughter typically is low during the summer but rises seasonally in the fall. Last year, however, hog slaughter trailed off toward the end of the year. Weekly slaughter rates under Federal inspection averaged about 1.6 million head per week in September 1969, but by December only 1.5 million. This year, slaughter rates are expected to be more typical, higher in the fall than in the summer.

Barrows and gilts at 7 markets were about \$25 per 100 pounds in July. This was about \$2 above prices in late May, but still about \$3 below winter highs. Hog prices are expected to continue near late July levels during the rest of the summer, running moderately below the \$26.30 average of July-September 1969. Last fall barrows and gilts at 7 markets were \$26.10, about the same as in the summer. Hog prices are expected to decline sharply this fall as supplies mount.

F.I. HOG SLAUGHTER

MIL. HEAD



CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATED AND SUBJECT TO REVISION.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK DIVISION — C&MS

Hog prices at 7 markets, 1969-70

Month	Barrows and gilts 1/		Sows 1/	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Dollars per 100 pounds			
January	19.75	27.40	15.92	23.25
February	20.39	28.23	17.57	24.96
March	20.66	25.94	18.30	23.75
April	20.34	24.02	18.20	21.60
May	23.10	23.53	20.15	19.20
June	25.13	24.04	21.47	18.31
July	26.04	25.13	22.60	18.90
August	26.89		24.00	
September	25.91		23.42	
October	25.49		23.11	
November	25.74		22.24	
December	26.90		21.69	
Average	23.68		20.77	

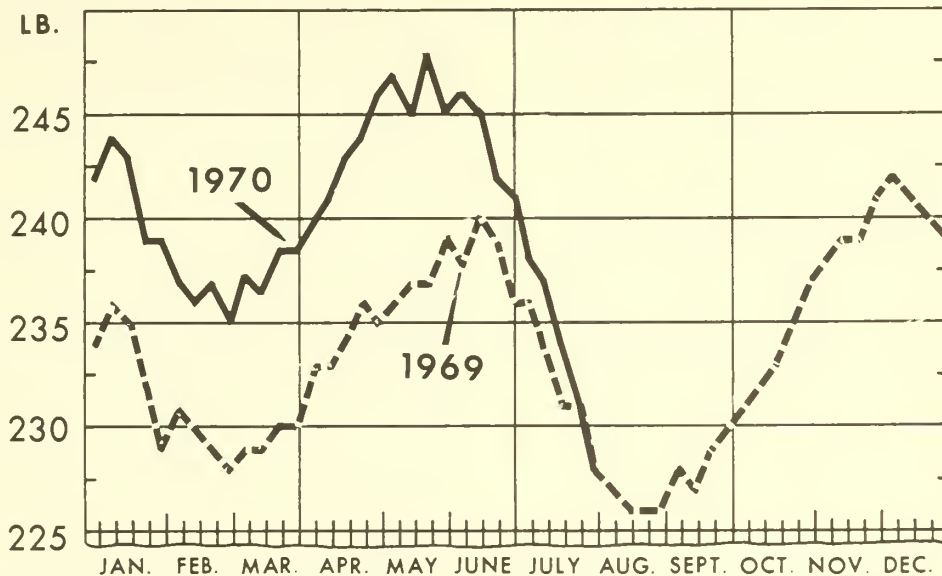
1/ Average for all weights at Midwest Markets.

Larger cold storage stocks of pork will be a price dampening factor during late summer. On July 1 there were nearly 300 million pounds of pork in cold storage, up from 246 million last year. Typically, cold storage holdings of pork decline to a low for the year in September or October. Thus, summer pork production will be augmented with unusually large supplies of pork moving out of cold storage.

About half of the 6 percent reduction in hog slaughter during January-June was offset by heavier market weights. Weights of barrows and gilts at 7 markets were 7 pounds heavier than a year earlier, averaging 239 pounds in the winter and 244 pounds in the spring.

Hog weights likely will drop under year-earlier levels before the end of the year because hog producers will try to sell as soon as they can as market prices slide. Thus, pork production may be up somewhat more than the number of head slaughtered during the summer, but by fall production likely will be up proportionally less than the kill.

LIVE WEIGHT BARROWS AND GILTS*

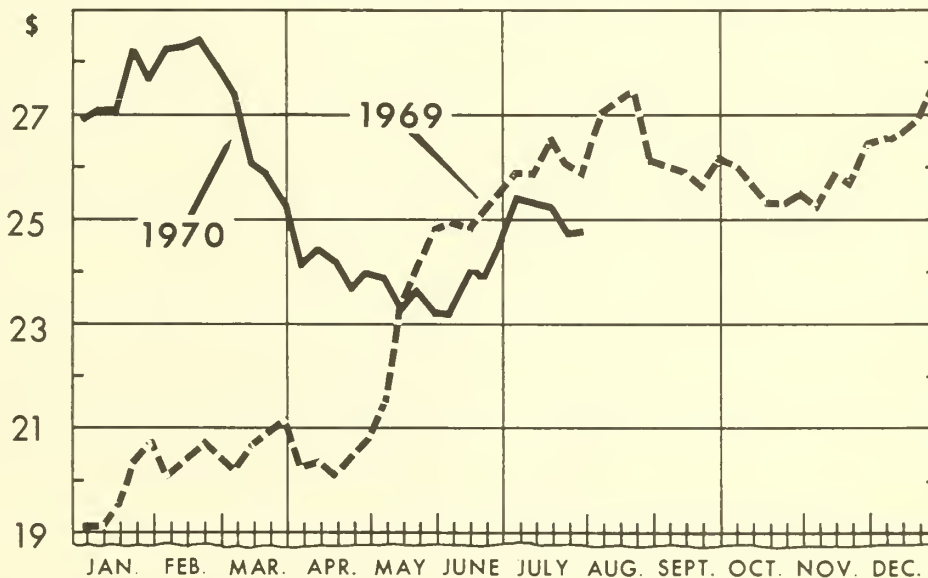


*EIGHT MARKETS COMBINED; BEGINNING MAY 1970, SEVEN MARKETS COMBINED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK DIVISION — C&MS

AVERAGE PRICE BARROWS AND GILTS*



*EIGHT MARKETS COMBINED; BEGINNING MAY 1970, SEVEN MARKETS COMBINED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK DIVISION — C&MS

Average liveweight of Barrows and Gilts
at 7 markets, 1967-70

Month	1967	1968	1969 1/	1970
		Pounds		
January	243	239	233	242
February	236	235	229	236
March	235	235	230	238
April	238	238	234	243
May	240	240	237	246
June	237	238	238	243
July	234	231	232	234
August	229	227	226	
September	231	228	229	
October	235	234	234	
November	240	237	239	
December	240	235	241	
Year	237	235	234	

1/ 8 markets prior to 1969.

Further Rise Next Year

Hog slaughter in the first half of 1971 is expected to run considerably larger than during January-June this year. The June issue of the Hogs and Pigs Report shows that producers intend to have 17 percent more sows farrow during this June-November than they did in these months of 1969. If these intentions are carried out, the June-November pig crop this year would be the largest fall pig crop on record. It would exceed last year's crop by 17 percent and would be about 9 percent larger than the record 1968 fall pig crop.

Hog-corn price ratio, farm basis, by quarters

Year	I	II	III	IV	Average
1965	13.5	15.7	19.3	22.4	17.7
1966	22.0	18.8	17.7	15.5	18.5
1967	14.6	15.8	17.8	17.0	16.3
1968	17.4	17.5	19.6	17.5	18.0
1969	17.9	18.9	21.6	23.0	20.3
1970	23.4	19.8			

The upswing in pig production in 1970 reflects high hog prices in relation to corn prices. The hog-corn price ratio averaged 20.3 in 1969, the highest annual average on record. The ratio rose during January-March 1970 to 23.4, but then dropped to 19.8 during April-June. However, the spring average was still the highest on record for this time of year.

When hog producers increased breeding herds to make a 13 percent increase in the number of sows farrowing this past spring, they held a larger number of older sows for further service and added many young gilts to their breeding herds. A 15 percent reduction in first half sow slaughter reflects retention of older sows. The dramatic cutback in hog slaughter during February and March likely was due at least in part to the addition of extra gilts to the breeding herd in the first half of 1970.

Hog producers may stick fairly close with their fall farrowing plans, since about half of the sows that will farrow yet this year would already have been bred by June 1. However, farmers sometimes sell bred gilts for slaughter when market prices are expected to weaken. With a weaker price picture in prospect, the increase in fall farrowings could be tempered somewhat.

Prices of barrows and gilts in the first half of 1971 are expected to continue near fall 1970 levels. Prices likely will not change greatly during the winter since slaughter supplies early next year probably will still be much the same as in the fall, even though increases over a year ago may widen.

Lower hog prices in 1971 likely will squeeze returns to producers, and hog prices will be lower in relation to corn prices. Since it takes a higher hog-corn price ratio nowadays to encourage producers to expand output, a lower ratio next fall and winter likely will start checking the rapid increase in output now underway.

Feeder Pig Prices Drop

Feeder pig prices generally reflect the current price situation for slaughter hogs. But they sometimes also indicate producer optimism or pessimism about future prices of slaughter hogs, making for larger swings in feeder pig prices.

Table 2.--Hog-corn price ratio during fall breeding season, United States and North Central Region, arrayed according to United States ratio, and number of sows farrowing following fall, 1958-70

Year	Hog-corn price ratio		Number of sows farrowing following fall	Increase or decrease from preceding fall in sows farrowing	
	March-June 1/				
	United States	North Central States		Number	Percentage
	:	:		:	:
			1,000 head		Percent
1970	20.5	20.9	2/6,697	962	16.8
1966	19.2	19.4	5,811	805	16.1
1969	18.7	19.2	5,735	-394	-6.4
1958	18.7	19.4	5,887	775	15.2
1968	17.5	17.8	6,129	230	3.9
1961	16.4	16.7	5,918	79	1.4
1967	15.4	15.6	5,899	88	1.5
1965	15.2	15.4	5,006	-519	-9.4
1962	15.2	15.6	5,098	-820	-13.9
1960	14.6	15.1	5,839	-289	-4.7
1959	13.6	13.9	6,128	241	4.1
1963	12.9	13.2	5,987	889	17.4
1964	12.4	12.6	5,525	-462	-7.7

1/ Based on prices received by farmers. 2/ Forecast.

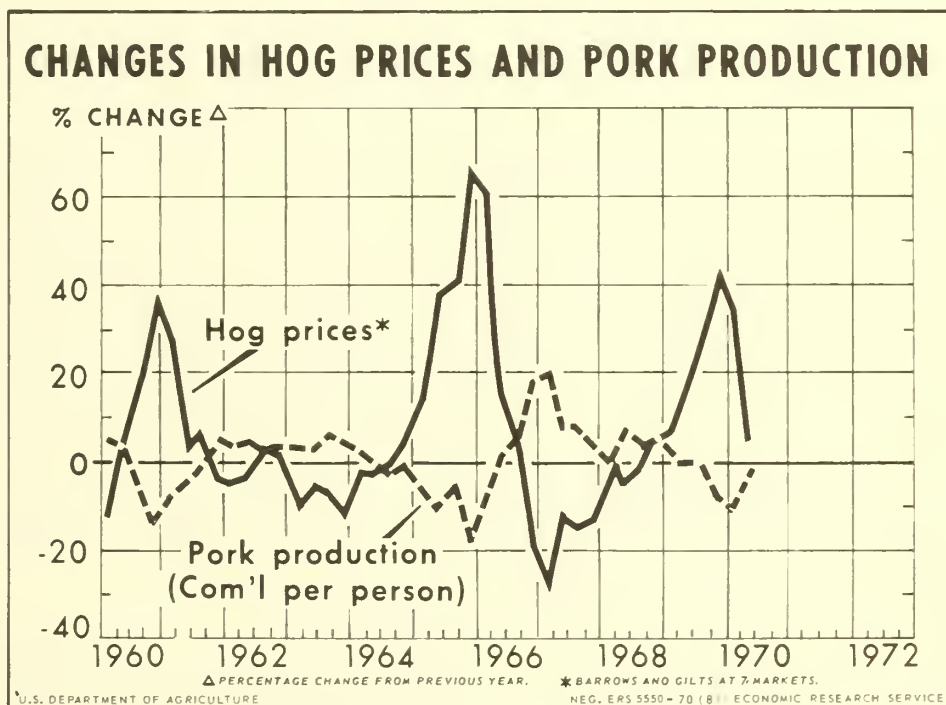


Table 3.--Number of sows farrowing pigs saved and pigs saved per litter, spring and fall pig crops, by regions, 1966 to date

Year	North Atlantic	North Central		South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
		East	West				
DECEMBER-MAY							
<u>1,000 head</u>							
Sows farrowing:							
1966	76	1,795	3,188	462	567	106	6,201
1967	85	1,835	3,355	544	630	115	6,570
1968	84	1,824	3,421	556	665	113	6,669
1969	89	1,721	3,216	584	642	114	6,372
1970 <u>1/</u>	90	1,935	3,618	667	731	127	7,174
Pigs saved:							
1966	539	13,239	23,427	3,368	4,005	802	45,422
1967	619	13,519	24,661	3,969	4,537	859	48,205
1968	615	13,359	25,540	4,035	4,700	856	49,146
1969	668	12,516	23,668	4,379	4,743	864	46,877
1970	651	13,919	26,716	4,921	5,335	983	52,563
Pigs saved per litter:				<u>Number</u>			
1966	7.04	7.38	7.35	7.29	7.06	7.52	7.32
1967	7.30	7.37	7.35	7.30	7.20	7.45	7.34
1968	7.32	7.32	7.47	7.27	7.07	7.51	7.37
1969	7.54	7.27	7.36	7.49	7.39	7.58	7.36
1970	7.22	7.19	7.38	7.38	7.30	7.74	7.33
JUNE-NOVEMBER							
<u>1,000 head</u>							
Sows farrowing:							
1966	77	1,820	2,731	445	619	113	5,811
1967	75	1,791	2,803	455	656	113	5,899
1968	80	1,813	2,975	483	655	117	6,129
1969	83	1,706	2,700	495	626	119	5,735
1970	88	1,947	3,161	578	781	136	6,697
Pigs saved:							
1966	572	13,217	19,789	3,238	4,425	857	42,141
1967	555	13,333	20,644	3,357	4,763	847	43,540
1968	585	13,292	22,050	3,525	4,685	891	45,071
1969	610	12,625	19,584	3,632	4,676	905	42,071
1970							<u>2/49,200</u>
Pigs saved per litter:				<u>Number</u>			
1966	7.44	7.26	7.25	7.27	7.15	7.57	7.25
1967	7.40	7.44	7.36	7.38	7.26	7.50	7.38
1968	7.23	7.33	7.41	7.31	7.15	7.63	7.35
1969	7.38	7.40	7.25	7.33	7.47	7.64	7.34
1970							<u>2/7.35</u>

1/ Preliminary2/ Number indicated to farrow from intentions as of June 1, 1970. Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend used to calculate indicated number of pigs saved.

Feeder pig prices paid by farmers rose in 1969 as slaughter supplies declined. By October and November feeder pig prices were sharply higher than in the summer, running \$43 to \$44.50 per 100 pounds, \$12 to \$15 above a year earlier.

Prices declined some in early winter but increased again to a high of \$57 this past March. However, prices dropped during the spring to \$41 in June. A much larger supply of feeder pigs and prospects for weaker hog prices this fall likely helped push prices lower. Further weakness in feeder pig prices is expected as the supply of feeder pigs increases and the price of slaughter hogs declines.

General Expansion In Hog Production

The number of sows farrowed was up about 13 percent during December 1969-May 1970, with increases in all areas of the country. Producers in both the East North Central and the West North Central States stepped up farrowings 12 percent. Producers in all other States upped farrowings 13 percent.

During the June-November farrowing season, increases outside the Corn Belt are expected to again outpace gains by Corn Belt producers. Corn Belt producers have said they intend to have 16 percent more sows farrow while producers in other States plan a 19 percent increase.

In 1969, sow farrowings were off 4 percent during the spring season when unusual weather conditions in the Midwest pulled Corn Belt farrowings down 6 percent. Farrowings in other States were up 1 percent. In the fall farrowing season Corn Belt producers had 8 percent fewer sows farrow than a year earlier, but other producers about held their own. The total number farrowing was down 6 percent.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter during the first half of 1970 was down only 2 percent from a year earlier. Bunched marketings of fed lambs and new-crop lambs in late winter and early spring brought about a bulge in supplies and slaughter rose sharply above a year earlier for several weeks. Slaughter

rates during late spring continued near year-earlier levels as slaughter supplies come largely from the early Western crop which was only 2 percent smaller than last year.

Lamb prices during January-June reflected the abrupt rise in slaughter supplies. In early January Choice grade fed lambs were selling at \$29 per 100 pounds at San Angelo, \$3 above a year earlier. Prices then rose sharply as spring lamb quotations jumped to \$31.75 in March. However, as slaughter rates rose and were maintained at a higher level in the spring, prices slid rapidly to \$27 by late April. Prices have fluctuated around that level since. In late July, Choice grade slaughter lambs were selling near \$27 at San Angelo, \$2 below a year earlier.

1970 Lamb Crop Down

The 1970 lamb crop totaled 13.4 million head, only 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. The lambing rate (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 year and older on hand January 1) at 96, was 3 points above 1969 and a record high. Lambing rates rose in most sections of the country with sharpest increases in the West. For example, the lambing rate in Texas jumped from 80 percent last year to 88 percent in 1970.

Slaughter To Be Under A Year Earlier

During the balance of 1970 lamb slaughter is expected to run below year-earlier levels because of the smaller lamb crop, but the sharp rise in the lambing rate will result in larger slaughter supplies than earlier expected.

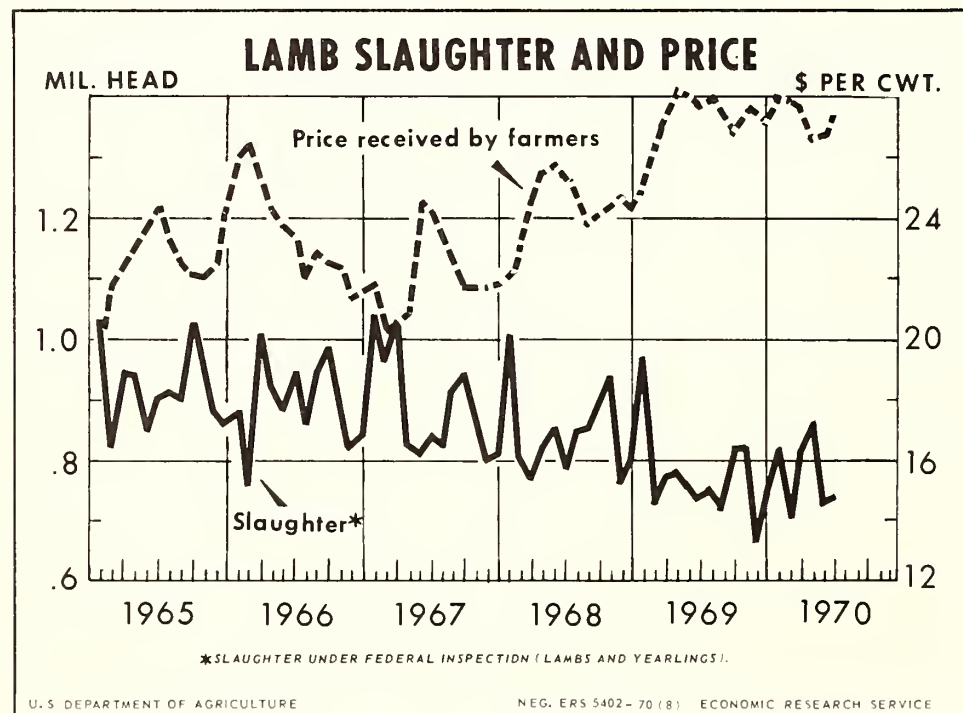
The decline in slaughter in the first half about matched the change in the lamb crop. In the second half, slaughter is expected to be down from first half and year-earlier levels if range and feed conditions continue reasonably favorable. Shipments out of some areas where feed is short may approach year-earlier levels.

Range conditions are reported generally good this summer with some exceptions, mostly in the Southwest. This situation has probably made a good percentage of fat lambs with a smaller proportion shipped for further feeding.

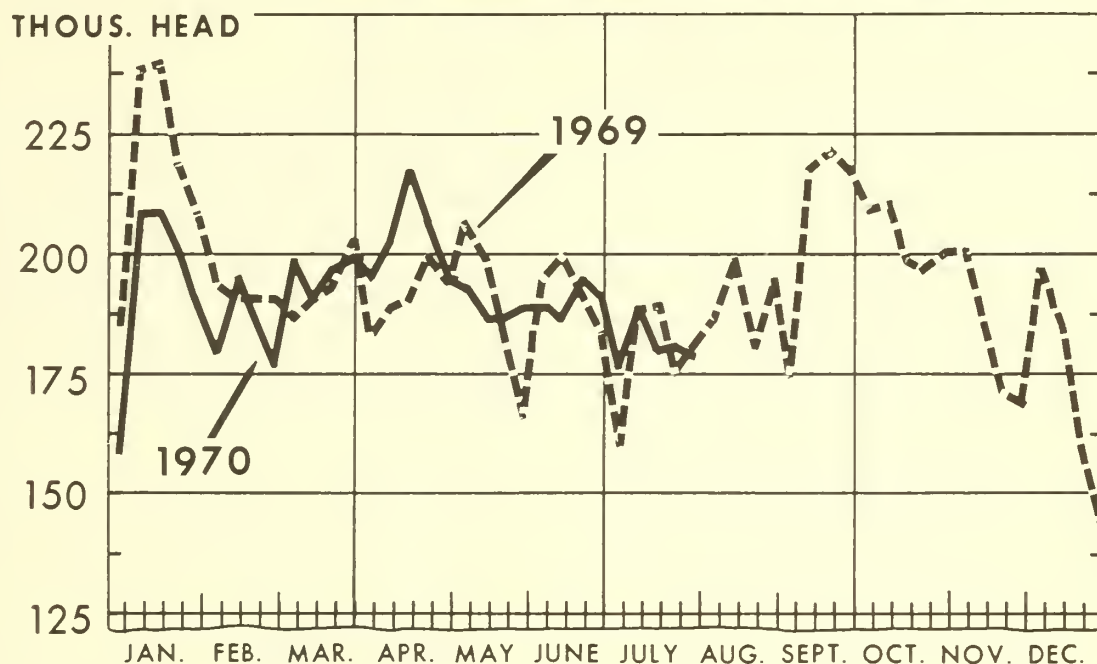
Table 4.--Balance sheet for sheep and lambs,
United States, 1956 to date

Year	Number on farms Jan. 1	Born during year	Net exports	Slaughter	Deaths	Adjustment factor	Number on farms Dec. 31
				1,000 head			
1956	31,157	20,336	+57	16,328	4,322	-132	30,654
1957	30,654	19,810	+18	15,292	4,353	+416	31,217
1958	31,217	20,686	-22	14,495	4,350	-474	32,606
1959	32,606	21,120	-54	15,528	4,539	-543	33,170
1960	33,170	21,012	-13	16,240	4,590	-641	32,725
1961 ^{1/}	32,725	20,782	+27	17,537	4,499	-475	30,969
1962	30,969	19,712	+16	17,168	4,437	+116	29,176
1963	29,176	18,516	+28	16,147	4,157	-244	27,116
1964	27,116	16,994	+10	14,895	4,062	-16	25,127
1965	25,127	16,312	+6	13,300	3,910	+511	24,734
1966	24,734	15,881	+51	13,003	3,614	-49	23,898
1967	23,898	15,003	+108	13,034	3,650	+31	22,140
1968	22,140	14,433	+91	12,119	3,397	+272	21,238
1969	21,238	13,686	+83	10,923	3,457	-39	20,422
1970	20,422	13,418	+100	10,500	3,200		19.8-20.3

^{1/} Beginning 1961, 50-State total.



F.I. SHEEP AND LAMB SLAUGHTER



CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATED AND SUBJECT TO REVISION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK DIVISION — C&MS

For the balance of the year prices are not likely to change significantly from recent levels. Large supplies of other red meats in prospect this fall will probably limit any significant change in lamb prices.

Choice lamb prices at San Angelo, 1969-70

Month	Slaughter lambs		Feeder lambs	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Dollars per 100 pounds			
January	26.56	28.81	26.19	29.81
February	28.00	28.06	27.62	29.50
March	30.69	31.06	30.69	30.88
April	31.05	28.35	29.55	28.50
May	29.44	27.75	26.88	27.12
June	29.00	27.41	25.81	26.25
July	29.05	27.00	26.57	25.25
August	28.19		26.56	
September	28.00		29.00	
October	28.35		28.70	
November	28.62		29.81	
December	28.50		29.00	
Average	28.79		28.03	

Feeder Lamb Prices Will Continue Strong

Feeder lamb prices averaged about the same as slaughter lamb prices in January-June compared with a difference of \$1.35 last year, favoring fat lambs. In late July, Choice grade feeder lambs at San Angelo were bringing \$25.25, \$1 below a year earlier and \$2.25 less than slaughter lambs.

In the late summer and fall the relationship between feeder lambs and slaughter lambs generally changes. Last August, feeder lambs were running about \$1.50 below slaughter lamb prices but by November had risen to \$1 above.

This year, feeder lamb supplies will be smaller than last year because of the smaller lamb crop. Also, favorable grazing conditions in the Mountain States, where many late summer lambs are produced, may produce a larger proportion of fat lambs weaned. Thus, considering the strong demand for red meats, feeder lamb prices likely will rise above slaughter lamb prices by late summer or early fall.

Lamb Weights Heavier

Slaughter weights of commercially slaughtered lambs crept up again this year, continuing the trend to heavier weights. January-June slaughter lambs averaged 106 pounds per head--1 pound heavier than a year earlier.

Most of the increase occurred in March and April when both fed and spring lambs were being shipped heavy. In May and June slaughter weights were about the same as a year earlier. They probably will continue near or above a year earlier for the rest of the year.

Inventory Decline To Continue

The number of sheep and lambs on farms and ranches is declining again this year. Although the number slaughtered is expected to be smaller this year the decrease will not be enough to prevent another inventory decline as of January 1--the 11th in a row. With first half slaughter off only 2 percent, July-December slaughter would have to be down around 13 percent to stabilize the inventory. Such a low rate of slaughter is unlikely.

Increased specialization in agriculture and the expanding size of farms and ranches remain major factors contributing to the downward trend in numbers and to differences in the rate of change between the two major sheep-growing sections of the country. Although 60 percent of the decline in stock sheep and lamb numbers since 1960 has been in the West, the rate of liquidation has been much higher elsewhere. For example, in the 11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas, sheep and lamb numbers dropped 32 percent from 1960 to 1970. In the 35 remaining States the inventory declined 50 percent. This trend is expected to continue, unless or until a major change in production practices is introduced. Under the present

systems of production and kinds of sheep produced, a higher rate of decline in the eastern half of the country is expected to continue.

Wool Production Down 2 Percent

Shorn wool production in the United States this year is estimated at 161.9 million pounds, grease basis. This is 2 percent below a year earlier and 39 percent below 1960. The Western clip (13 States) is estimated at 122.7 million pounds--2 percent below a year earlier and 39 percent less than in 1960. Shorn wool output in the Midwest and East at 40.9 million pounds is 5 percent below 1969 and 45 percent less than 1960 output. Average weight per fleece is expected to be about 8.51 pounds--up slightly from last year.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MEATS

Estimate of 1970 Meat Imports Increased

The third estimate of calendar 1970 imports of meat subject to restriction under the Meat Import Law (Public Law 88-482, enacted in August 1964) was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 30. The new estimate of 1970 imports is 1,140 million pounds (product weight). It is based on revised voluntary restraint levels for principal exporting countries and compares with the previous restraint level of 1,061.5 million pounds.

Public Law 88-482 provides that if estimated imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen cattle meat and meat of goats and sheep, other than lamb, equal or exceed 110 percent of the adjusted base quota for that year, the President is required to invoke a quota on imports of these meats. The adjusted base quota for 1970 is 998.8 million pounds (product weight). The amount of estimated imports which would require its imposition is 110 percent of the adjusted base quota or 1,098.7 million pounds.

Under Section 2(c)(1) of the Meat Import Law, President Nixon issued on June 30 a proclamation to place a limitation on imports of meats covered by the Act. At the same time,

Table 5.--Meat subject to U.S. import quota restriction: Product weight of imports by months, average 1959-63, 1964-70

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Million pounds													
1959-63 average	47.3	49.6	57.5	54.3	48.5	58.6	67.1	84.1	76.1	61.6	56.1	61.4	722.2
1964	87.2	44.9	68.9	61.4	51.1	98.1	43.7	79.5	49.6	46.4	55.7	53.4	739.9
1965	28.2	34.5	68.7	32.4	52.3	42.1	58.5	59.9	62.2	64.4	57.3	53.7	614.2
1966	51.4	60.3	49.4	63.3	52.0	100.2	61.4	87.1	91.5	79.7	61.1	66.0	823.4
1967	77.4	58.5	61.9	58.8	51.5	69.6	88.7	92.2	89.8	91.8	82.3	72.4	894.9
1968	80.7	72.6	64.1	78.4	56.1	105.1	86.4	108.6	115.5	102.1	95.8	35.6	1,001.0
1969	41.9	50.4	136.1	90.0	80.5	85.7	107.1	141.8	121.4	108.4	51.4	69.4	1,084.1
1970	124.5	100.7	112.0	88.7	62.0	92.8							

1/ Rejections for calendar year 1969 totaled 13.5 million pounds.

Table 6.--U.S. meat imports and exports and percentage comparisons (carcass weight), 1969 and 1970

Month	Imports											
	Beef and veal			Lamb, mutton and goat			Pork			Total meat		
	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change
	-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -	
January	70	186	+166	1	17	+1,402	12	25	+98	83	229	+173
February	80	149	+86	6	13	+140	28	43	+56	114	205	+81
March	191	168	-12	20	15	-25	51	43	-16	262	226	-14
April	135	129	-4	15	13	-16	43	42	-2	193	184	-5
May	118	97	-18	15	8	-47	42	37	-12	175	142	-19
June	134	137	+2	10	16	+61	36	36	+1	180	190	+5
July	163			13			38			214		
August	206			23			27			256		
September	182			17			32			231		
October	165			16			35			216		
November	86			8			30			124		
December	111			8			35			154		
Total	1,641			152			409			2,202		
Exports												
	Beef and veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork			Total meat		
	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change
	-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct.--		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct.--		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct.--		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct.--	
January	2.83	3.57	+26	0.18	0.16	-10	14.01	4.47	-68	17.02	8.21	-52
February	2.80	2.77	-0.9	.32	.12	-64	16.10	4.37	-73	19.22	7.25	-62
March	3.89	3.11	-20	.30	.14	-54	11.67	4.05	-65	15.86	7.30	-54
April	3.09	3.18	+3	.23	.13	-45	10.74	3.78	-65	14.06	7.09	-50
May	3.80	3.72	-2	.20	.15	-27	23.32	4.13	-82	27.32	8.00	-71
June	2.76	3.43	+24	.11	.20	+88	13.07	4.18	-68	15.94	7.81	-51
July	2.94			.21			8.22			11.37		
August	3.17			.19			6.59			9.95		
September	2.76			.15			11.05			13.95		
October	3.12			.20			20.36			23.68		
November	2.85			.09			13.25			16.19		
December	2.67			.11			5.44			8.22		
Total	36.68			2.29			153.82			192.78		

the President suspended the limitation, as authorized by the law, after determining that this action was required by the overriding interest of the United States.

The President also indicated that meat imports would not be permitted to enter without limitation during the balance of this year, and instructed the Secretaries of State and Agriculture to readjust the voluntary restraint program (which has been in effect since the fall of 1968 with the governments of the principal supplying countries) to limit imports of these meats to not more than 1,140 million pounds during calendar 1970.

Secretary Hardin indicated that the new actions apply only to the balance of the current year and do not establish a precedent for action which may be taken in 1971.

The Secretary also stated that a regulation is being issued which will stop further transshipments through third countries of meat originating in Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland. The transshipment of meat from Oceania through Canada has been an important factor in raising U.S. meat imports to a level that required an increase in the third quarterly estimate.

Secretary Hardin also noted that the President has delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to issue regulations limiting imports of meat under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, which is the basis of the voluntary restraint program. This will enable the Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and the Special Trade Representative, to issue regulations if necessary to limit imports from any country which reaches its voluntary restraint level.

1969 CASH RECEIPTS FROM MEAT ANIMALS

Cash receipts from marketings of all farm products plus Government payments totaled \$51 billion in 1969. This was 7 percent more than in 1968 and a record. Government payments totaled a record \$3.8 billion, almost 10 percent

more than in 1968. The increase in cash receipts reflects generally higher prices for farm products, which averaged 5.4 percent higher than the year before, and an increase in the volume of farm marketings of almost 1 percent.

Cash receipts from farm marketings of meat animals totaled \$17.5 billion in 1969, up 14 percent from 1968. Receipts from all classes of meat animals were higher.

Receipts from farm marketings of meat animals were 34 percent of total cash receipts from all farm commodities and Government payments. This compares with 32 percent in 1968 and was a record. Cattle and calves accounted for 24.5 percent of the total, hogs for 9.1 percent, and sheep and lambs for 0.6 percent.

MEAT CONSUMPTION

Red meat consumption in the first half of 1970 averaged just over 90 pounds per person, about the same as a year earlier. Beef consumption per person was up 2.2 pounds because of a 4 percent increase in production and a .19 percent increase in beef imports. Beef production in the second half is expected to be somewhat larger than a year earlier and imports likely will continue large. Thus, beef consumption during July-December probably will be a little larger than a year earlier.

Veal consumption has been declining in recent years and it dropped another 6 percent in the first half of 1970. A further decline is likely in the second half.

Pork consumption per person was down 6 percent during January-June with most of the drop in the winter. Consumption this summer is expected to be a little larger than last July-September, but fall consumption will be considerably larger than the unusually low level last October-December.

Lamb and mutton consumption was about the same as a year earlier in the first half. Production was nearly as large as in January-June 1969 and imports were up 22 percent.

However, consumption probably will be moderately lower than a year earlier in the second half, reflecting lower production levels.

Retail meat prices rose slightly in the first half of 1970 from fall levels and averaged higher than a year earlier. Prices of beef,

veal and lamb were higher. Retail pork prices rose in January but then eased slightly in late winter and spring. Meat prices are expected to hold near midyear levels during the summer, but then weaken in the fall. Prices of pork likely will decline the most with other meats showing only a little weakness.

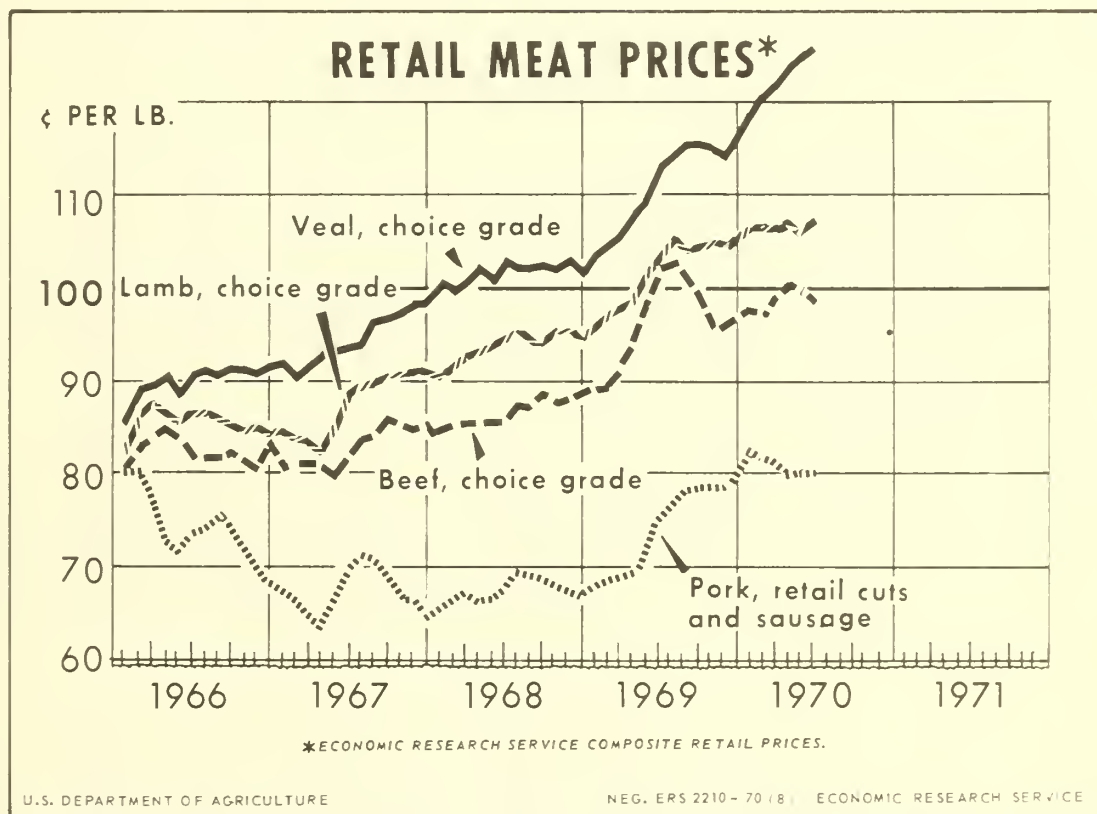


Table 7.--Cash receipts from farm marketings and Government payments,
with percentage distribution, 48 States, averages
1920-64, 50 States, annual 1965-69

Year	Livestock and livestock products										Government pay- ments
	Total										
	cash										
	receipts	Meat animals									
	and	Total	Cattle	and	Sheep	Dairy	Poultry	All			
Government	1/	Total	and	Hogs	and	products	and	crops			
payments			calves		lambs		eggs	2/			
Million dollars											
Average:											
1920-24	9,801	4,735	2,343	1,120	1,071	152	1,346	912	5,066	0	
1925-29	10,923	5,797	2,889	1,382	1,296	211	1,672	1,092	5,126	0	
1930-34	6,490	3,593	1,615	811	680	124	1,204	687	2,782	115	
1935-39	8,473	4,577	2,197	1,174	856	167	1,409	811	3,417	479	
1940-44	15,711	8,658	4,386	2,102	2,013	271	2,290	1,748	6,385	668	
1945-49	27,282	14,971	7,983	4,436	3,178	369	3,776	2,954	11,857	454	
1950-54	31,299	17,441	9,649	5,771	3,501	377	4,216	3,278	13,595	263	
1955-59	32,029	17,559	9,582	6,339	2,909	334	4,498	3,178	13,756	714	
1960-64	37,427	19,614	11,158	7,797	3,043	318	4,869	3,275	16,260	1,554	
1965	41,813	21,958	12,964	8,942	3,693	329	5,037	3,581	17,392	2,463	
1966	46,571	24,921	14,859	10,432	4,093	334	5,532	4,148	18,373	3,277	
1967	45,772	24,259	14,533	10,478	3,755	300	5,742	3,640	18,434	3,079	
1968	47,680	25,484	15,363	11,241	3,807	315	5,955	3,828	18,734	3,462	
1969	51,023	28,439	17,521	12,522	4,667	332	6,172	4,423	18,790	3,794	
Percentage of total											
Percent											
Average:											
1920-24	100.0	48.3	23.9	11.4	10.9	1.6	13.7	9.3	51.7	0	
1925-29	100.0	53.1	26.5	12.7	11.9	1.9	15.3	10.0	46.9	0	
1930-34	100.0	55.3	24.9	12.5	10.5	1.9	18.5	10.6	42.9	1.8	
1935-39	100.0	54.0	25.9	13.8	10.1	2.0	16.6	9.6	40.3	5.7	
1940-44	100.0	55.1	27.9	13.4	12.8	1.7	14.6	11.1	40.6	4.3	
1945-49	100.0	54.9	29.3	16.3	11.6	1.4	13.8	10.8	43.4	1.7	
1950-54	100.0	55.7	30.8	18.4	11.2	1.2	13.5	10.5	43.4	.8	
1955-59	100.0	54.8	29.9	19.8	9.1	1.0	14.0	9.9	42.9	2.2	
1960-64	100.0	52.4	29.8	20.8	8.1	.8	13.0	8.8	43.4	4.2	
1965	100.0	52.5	31.0	21.4	8.8	.8	12.0	8.6	41.6	5.9	
1966	100.0	53.5	31.9	22.4	8.8	.7	11.9	8.9	39.5	7.0	
1967	100.0	53.0	31.8	22.9	8.2	.7	12.5	8.0	40.3	6.7	
1968	100.0	53.4	32.2	23.9	8.0	.7	12.5	8.0	39.3	7.3	
1969	100.0	55.7	34.3	24.5	9.1	.6	12.1	8.7	36.8	7.4	

1/ Includes wool, horses, mules, mohair, honey, beeswax, bees, goats, rabbits, and fur animals.

2/ Includes ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs.

Table 8.--Average retail price of meat per pound,
United States, by months, 1965 to date 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
Cents													
Beef, Choice grade													
1965	76.9	76.2	75.5	77.5	79.3	82.9	83.8	82.9	81.7	81.2	81.9	81.6	80.1
1966	81.0	83.1	84.1	84.6	83.8	81.7	81.5	81.7	82.2	81.3	80.3	83.6	82.4
1967	80.4	80.9	80.8	80.4	79.6	81.9	83.3	84.0	85.5	85.3	84.4	85.3	82.6
1968	84.3	85.1	85.6	85.6	85.8	85.8	87.1	87.0	88.4	87.7	88.1	88.5	86.6
1969	89.6	89.7	91.0	93.5	98.1	102.1	102.5	101.2	99.2	95.3	96.5	97.0	96.3
1970	97.6	97.4	99.4	100.0	99.3	98.6							
Veal, retail cuts													
1965	82.9	84.2	82.6	82.4	82.9	81.9	84.3	84.5	83.4	85.1	82.6	82.8	83.3
1966	85.1	89.2	89.4	90.3	88.5	90.7	91.1	90.6	91.3	91.3	90.5	91.4	90.0
1967	92.0	90.1	91.4	92.8	93.3	93.7	93.9	96.1	96.7	97.3	98.3	98.3	94.5
1968	100.2	99.7	100.5	102.5	100.6	103.2	102.5	102.2	102.7	102.0	102.9	101.9	101.7
1969	103.6	104.7	105.5	108.2	109.2	113.0	114.3	115.3	115.2	115.2	114.4	116.0	111.2
1970	119.0	121.0	122.3	124.8	125.2	126.1							
Pork													
1965	57.4	56.6	57.3	57.0	60.7	66.6	70.4	71.7	72.4	71.3	71.1	77.3	65.8
1966	80.0	80.2	77.5	72.6	71.1	73.5	74.1	75.8	74.4	71.8	69.4	68.1	74.0
1967	67.5	66.2	64.5	63.2	66.0	70.0	71.0	70.2	69.3	66.6	66.6	64.9	67.2
1968	65.4	66.7	67.1	66.3	66.7	67.8	69.4	69.0	68.8	67.8	67.1	67.0	67.4
1969	67.9	68.6	68.9	69.1	71.6	75.0	76.7	78.2	78.8	78.7	78.3	79.7	74.3
1970	82.1	81.8	81.4	79.9	80.0	80.0							
Lamb, Choice grade													
1965	75.4	74.4	76.4	77.5	78.3	81.4	83.8	82.5	81.5	80.5	80.2	79.1	79.2
1966	81.8	85.8	87.6	86.4	85.6	86.6	86.8	86.3	85.2	84.9	86.1	84.5	85.6
1967	84.6	83.4	83.3	82.9	84.6	88.8	89.5	89.5	90.7	90.1	90.8	90.6	87.4
1968	90.2	90.8	92.5	93.0	94.0	94.4	95.3	94.4	94.0	95.4	95.1	94.5	93.6
1969	95.5	97.0	97.5	98.2	101.2	103.0	105.5	104.0	104.5	105.0	104.8	105.9	101.8
1970	106.6	106.7	106.6	107.5	105.8	107.7							

1/ Revised prices. An article concerning revisions in retail meat prices was published in the November 1969 issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

Table 9.--Edible offals: Supply and distribution, 1957 to date

Year	Supply				Distribution				
	Total	Beginning	Imports	Total	Ending	Commercial	Domestic disappearance		
	produc- tion <u>1/</u>	commercial stocks			commer- cial stocks	exports <u>2/</u>	Military	Civilian	Per capita <u>3/</u>
	Million pound				Pound				
1957	1,849	59	4/	1,908	5/	91	4/	1,817	10.8
1958	1,756	---	2	1,758	---	69	4/	1,689	9.8
1959	1,859	---	2	1,861	---	91	4/	1,770	10.1
1960	1,924	---	2	1,926	---	118	4/	1,808	10.1
1961	1,945	---	2	1,947	---	123	4/	1,824	10.1
1962	1,969	---	3	1,972	---	124	4/	1,848	10.1
1963	2,074	---	3	2,077	---	158	4/	1,919	10.3
1964	2,219	---	1	2,220	---	229	4/	1,991	10.5
1965	2,143	---	2	2,145	---	226	4/	1,919	10.0
1966	2,212	---	3	2,215	---	219	4/	1,996	10.3
1967	2,315	---	4	2,319	---	226	4/	2,093	10.7
1968	2,383	---	4	2,387	---	232	4/	2,155	10.9
1969	2,385	---	6	2,391	---	243	4/	2,148	10.8

1/ Production of offals based on percentage of carcass-weight meat production, including farm: beef 6.7, veal 10.7, lamb and mutton 5.1, pork excluding lard 6.7 percent. 2/ 1957 includes small quantities of sausage ingredients reported in Bureau of Census classification "other meats except canned (including edible animals organs)." Beginning 1965 includes shipments to territories. 3/ Civilian per capita. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Not reported. Assumed no change in stocks during the year.

Table 10.--Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1957 to date

Year	Federally	Imports		Beginning stocks 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Domestic disappearance			
	inspected									
	production	Canned	Canned					Military	Civilian	Per
	1/	beef 2/	pork 3/					6/	7/ 9/	capita 8/ 9/

1/ Beef, pork, sausage, all other, excluding soup. Data from Meat Inspection Division, C&MS. 2/ Data from Bureau of the Census. 3/ Federally inspected for entry. Data from Meat Inspection Division, C&MS. Beginning in 1967 data from Bureau of the Census. 4/ Refrigerated stocks only. 5/ Includes shipments to Territories. Data from Bureau of the Census. 6/ From Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps and other military records. 7/ Calculated from federally inspected supplies and distribution as shown. Federally inspected production is the largest part of total U.S. production of canned meat. 8/ Civilian per capita. 9/ Includes canned meat bought by the Department of Agriculture for school lunches and eligible institutions.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, January 1970 to date

Meat and period	Commercially produced							
	Supply			Distribution				
	Produc- tion 1/	Begin- ning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Civilian consumption	
							Total	Per person 2/
	----- Million pounds -----							Pound
Beef:								
January	1,873	353	184	9	367	43	1,991	10.0
February	1,643	367	147	7	389	41	1,720	8.6
March	1,759	389	166	8	379	39	1,888	9.4
1st quarter	5,275	353	497	24	379	123	5,599	28.0
April	1,783	379	127	7	368	52	1,862	9.3
May	1,734	368	94	9	352	45	1,790	8.9
June	1,805	352	135		312			
2nd quarter	5,322	379	356		312			
Veal:								
January	50	10	3	3/	11	2	50	0.2
February	44	11	2	3/	11	3	43	.2
March	49	11	2	3/	11	2	49	.2
1st quarter	143	10	7	3/	11	7	142	.6
April	47	11	2	3/	12	3	45	.2
May	45	12	2	3/	11	4	44	.2
June	45	11	3		9			
2nd quarter	137	11	7		9			
Lamb and mutton:								
January	47	16	17	1	17	3/	61	0.3
February	41	17	13	3/	18	1	53	.3
March	49	18	15	3/	22	1	59	.3
1st quarter	137	16	45	1	22	2	173	.9
April	51	22	13	1	21	3/	64	.3
May	43	21	8	1	19	3/	52	.3
June	44	19	16		19			
2nd quarter	138	22	37		19			
Pork:								
January	1,050	211	25	13	210	15	1,048	5.2
February	928	210	43	12	237	16	916	4.6
March	1,074	237	43	11	269	16	1,058	5.3
1st quarter	3,052	211	111	36	269	47	3,022	15.1
April	1,138	269	42	13	329	25	1,082	5.4
May	1,016	329	37	12	351	26	993	4.9
June	982	351	36		297			
2nd quarter	3,136	269	115		297			
All meat:								
January	3,020	590	229	23	605	61	3,150	15.7
February	2,656	605	205	19	655	60	2,732	13.7
March	2,931	655	226	19	681	58	3,054	15.2
1st quarter	8,607	590	660	61	681	179	8,926	44.6
April	3,019	681	184	21	730	80	3,053	15.2
May	2,838	730	141	22	733	75	2,879	14.3
June	2,876	733	190		627			
2nd quarter	8,733	681	515		627			

1/ Excludes production from farm slaughter.

2/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1969		1970		
		May	June	April	May	June
CATTLE AND CALVES:						
Beef steers, slaughter, Chicago	Dollars per:					
Prime.....	100 pounds:	35.74	35.46	32.93	31.42	31.52
Choice.....	do.	33.85	34.22	31.56	30.39	30.62
Good.....	do.	31.33	31.80	29.71	28.82	28.84
Standard.....	do.	28.85	29.39	27.59	27.01	27.17
Utility.....	do.	26.61	---	---	---	---
All grades.....	do.	33.76	34.20	31.53	30.36	30.61
Omaha, all grades.....	do.	32.78	33.50	30.32	29.26	29.96
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial.....	do.	21.47	21.92	23.09	22.95	22.46
Utility.....	do.	21.73	22.15	23.41	23.45	23.28
Cutter.....	do.	20.74	20.88	22.01	22.14	21.99
Canner.....	do.	19.49	19.70	20.37	20.84	20.74
Vealers, Choice, S. St. Paul.....	do.	41.40	40.00	46.36	44.54	44.70
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/.....	do.	32.40	33.17	32.40	31.36	30.84
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle.....	do.	28.60	29.40	28.60	27.90	28.00
Cows.....	do.	20.50	20.70	21.90	21.60	21.60
Steers and heifers.....	do.	30.80	31.90	30.40	29.50	29.70
Calves.....	do.	33.40	33.60	35.60	35.40	35.10
Beef steer-corn price ratio 2/.....	do.	26.0	26.3	25.0	23.4	23.6
HOGS:						
Barrows and gilts, U.S. No. 1 and 2, Omaha						
180-200 pounds.....	do.	---	---	24.86	25.02	25.48
200-220 pounds.....	do.	24.04	25.84	25.00	25.19	25.49
220-240 pounds.....	do.	---	---	24.92	24.98	25.36
Barrows and gilts, 7 markets 3/.....	do.	23.14	25.16	24.02	23.53	24.04
Sows, 7 markets 3/.....	do.	20.13	21.44	21.60	19.20	18.31
Price received by farmers.....	do.	22.30	24.00	23.80	22.90	23.20
Hog-corn price ratio 4/.....						
Omaha, barrows and gilts.....		18.5	20.2	20.0	19.3	18.3
Price received by farmers, all hogs.....		18.7	20.3	20.7	19.4	19.2
SHEEP AND LAMBS:						
Sheep	Dollars per:					
Slaughter ewes, Good, San Angelo.....	100 pounds:	9.75	8.08	10.40	7.75	8.75
Price received by farmers.....	do.	8.04	7.79	8.24	8.38	8.29
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice, San Angelo.....	do.	29.44	29.00	28.35	27.75	27.41
Feeder, Choice, San Angelo.....	do.	26.88	25.81	28.50	27.12	26.25
Price received by farmers.....	do.	28.00	27.70	26.50	26.80	27.40
ALL MEAT ANIMALS:						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100).....		419	435	429	418	421
MEAT:						
Wholesale, Chicago, Carlot,	Dollars per:					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 600-700.....	100 pounds:	53.19	53.94	48.78	47.18	48.02
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 pounds.....	do.	52.15	53.15	48.31	46.66	47.44
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter.....	do.	43.33	43.82	47.46	46.18	46.42
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	do.	63.50	62.34	59.70	59.19	60.88
Fresh pork loins, 8-14 pounds.....	do.	54.61	57.11	52.64	54.79	58.08
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade.....	per pound	98.1	102.1	100.0	99.2	98.6
Pork, retail cuts and sausage.....	do.	71.6	75.0	79.9	80.0	80.0
Lamb, Choice grade.....	do.	101.2	103.0	107.5	105.8	107.7
Index number all meats (BLS)						
Wholesale (1957-59=100).....		121.3	128.5	125.5	122.7	124.6
Retail (1957-59=100).....		123.4	129.5	135.6	135.0	134.5
Beef and veal.....		127.9	134.6	136.5	135.9	135.3
Pork.....		118.8	126.1	135.9	134.8	134.4

1/ Average all weights and grades.

2/ Bushels of No. 3 Yellow Corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of slaughter steers sold out of first hands, Chicago, all grades.

3/ St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.

4/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1969		1970		
		May	June	April	May	June
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1957-59=100)		122.7	116.6	130.3	122.5	120.1
6-State Cattle on Feed Report						
Number on feed	1,000	6,408	6,521	6,846	6,616	6,650
Placed on feed	head	1,322	1,195	1,128	1,358	1,292
Marketings	do.	1,209	1,205	1,358	1,324	1,339
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	2,466	2,435	2,545	2,493	2,615
Steers	do.	1,335	1,271	1,433	1,429	1,447
Heifers	do.	636	629	644	618	690
Cows	do.	451	489	429	402	432
Bulls and stags	do.	44	46	39	44	46
Calves	do.	271	248	263	220	210
Sheep and lambs	do.	835	810	903	795	841
Hogs	do.	6,045	5,591	6,678	5,877	5,685
Percentage sows	Percent	6	8	5	6	8
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,025	1,026	1,053	1,049	1,042
Calves	do.	209	223	191	207	221
Sheep and lambs	do.	104	100	107	104	101
Hogs	do.	240	246	243	246	247
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	605	604	626	625	620
Veal, per head	do.	117	126	108	117	124
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	51	49	53	52	50
Pork, per head	do.	155	157	157	160	158
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	64	64	65	65	64
Lard, per head	do.	24	24	23	22	24
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	10	10	9	9	10
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	1,488	1,468	1,588	1,555	1,617
Veal	do.	32	31	28	26	26
Lamb and mutton	do.	42	40	48	41	42
Pork	do.	934	877	1,045	936	897
Lard	do.	142	135	153	130	136
Commercial slaughter <u>1/</u>						
Number slaughtered	1,000					
Cattle	head	2,838	2,811	2,899	2,818	1,956
Calves	do.	362	341	349	307	298
Sheep and lambs	do.	891	865	958	842	888
Hogs	do.	6,686	6,187	7,297	6,422	6,259
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	1,684	1,666	1,783	1,734	1,805
Veal	do.	50	50	47	45	45
Lamb and mutton	do.	45	42	51	43	44
Pork	do.	1,029	964	1,138	1,016	982
Lard	do.	152	144	161	139	145
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	do.	267	247	379	368	352
Veal	do.	8	7	11	12	11
Lamb and mutton	do.	17	16	22	21	19
Pork	do.	324	299	268	329	351
Total meat and meat products <u>2/</u>	do.	678	634	743	811	807

1/ Federally inspected, and other commercial.2/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Number of cattle and calves on feed July 1, by regions, and percent change from previous year, 1965 to date	5
2	Hog-corn price ratio during fall breeding season, United States and North Central Region, arrayed according the United States ratio, and number of sows farrowing following fall, 1958-70	15
3	Number of sows farrowing, pigs saved and pigs saved per litter, spring and fall pig crop, by regions, 1966 to date	16
4	Balance sheet for sheep and lambs, United States, 1956 to date	18
5	Meat subject to U.S. import quota restriction: Product weight of import by months, average 1959-63, 1964-70	21
6	U.S. meat imports and exports and percentage comparisons (carcass weight), 1969 and 1970	21
7	Cash receipts from farm marketings and Government payments, with percentage distribution, 48 States averages 1920-64, 50 States annual 1965-69	24
8	Average retail price of meat per pound, United States, by months 1965 to date	25
9	Edible offals: Supply and distribution, 1957 to date	26
10	Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1957 to date	26

STANDARD SUMMARY TABLES

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, January 1970 to date	27
Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat	28
Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meat	29

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,
check here ☐ return this sheet,
and your name will be dropped from
the mailing list.

If your address should be changed,
write the new address on this sheet
and return the whole sheet to:

Automated Mailing List Section
Office of Plant and Operations
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

LMS-174

AUGUST 1970



POSTAGE & FEES PAID
United States Department of Agriculture